

A study to assess the health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers at Salem district.

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ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION: " The agricultural industry is known for being very dangerous with high rates of injuries and illnesses. Farmers often use large and powerful machines, vehicles, and power tools as part of their work. Workers can sustain injuries from entanglement; crush injuries from roll-over incidents on tractors, and falls from heights. Slips and trips can cause injuries through improper storage of equipment, uneven terrain of farms, and getting on and off machinery. Erin Morley (2019)".

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: The economy of Pakistan primarily depends on agriculture; it contributes about 19.8% to the gross domestic product and 42.5% of rural people are associated with agriculture (GOP, 2015–16). Worldwide, about 1.8 billion people are engaged in agriculture and use pesticides to control insects, pests, and diseases to ensure healthy crops and food security. Around 2 million tons of pesticides are used yearly in agriculture production, out of which about 69% is used in Europe and the US alone. Mubushar, Aldosari, Baig, Alotaibi and Khan (2019) As per the 2011 census, 68.8% of India's population lives in rural areas. Two-thirds of the rural population depends on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood with the majority of them being small and marginal scale farmers. Even a considerably higher proportion of the female workforce is in agriculture. More than 50% of all female agricultural workers are unpaid family workers. Joshi and Bant (2020). **AIM:** To find out the health hazards of the farmers. **METHODOLOGY:** Quantitative descriptive exploratory research design was used. The study was conducted in selected Farming area at Salem. Sample size is the number of subjects involved in the study. Sample size consisted of 100 farmers were farming in selected Farming area in vazhpadiat Salem District. Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to obtain data regarding a problem. In this study the

investigator was used Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique. **FINDINGS:** Out of the 100 farmers who were interviewed, Majority of the farmers 34 (34%) of study population were in the age group 51 years and above. Most of the farmers were male 73 (73%). Majority of the farmers were belongs to married 79 (79%). Most of the farmers were illiterate 48 (48%) in education. Most of the farmers were family monthly income is 43 (43%) in rupees 5000-10000. Majority of the industrial workers were worked in daily wages 57 (57%). Most of the farmers 44 (44%) were farmed in vegetable. Majority of the farmers 42 (42%) were more than 10 years working in agriculture. Most of the farmers 50 (50%) were more than 12 hours in work period-time duration. Majority of the farmers 58 (58%) were daily wages workers. Majority of the farmers 67 (67%) were having own house. Most of the farmers 38 (38%) were 10 kms far is hospital from your house. Majority of the farmers 42 (42%) were 10 kms far is health clinic from your working farm land. Most of the farmers 56 (56%) were 2 kms far is the distance between farm land and you place of living. Majority of the farmers 59 (59%) were 3 acres of the land farming. Most of the farmers 57 (57%) were get source of water from well. Majority of the farmers 46 (46%) were paddy is farmed. Majority of the farmers 54 (54%) were sickness means take home remedy. Most of the farmers 82 (82%) were not having first aid kit box. Majority of the farmers 63 (63%) were not use any personal protective devices during that time of injury. Majority of the farmers 73 (73%) were ever had sickness working in Agriculture and Most of the farmers 80 (80%) were ever had Injuries working in agriculture respectively. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of health hazards among farmers. Majority of the farmers 87 (87%) had Moderate Harmful level of health hazards and 13 (13%) had More Harmful level of health hazards respectively. Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of safety measures among

farmers. Majority of the farmers 78 (78%) had Moderately adequate level of safety measures and 22 (22%) had Adequate level of safety measures respectively. Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of health seeking behaviours among farmers. Majority of the farmers 61 (61%) had Moderately adequate level of health seeking behaviours and 39 (39%) had Adequate level of health seeking behaviours respectively. Correlation between health hazards and safety measures among farmers is (16.42 ± 3.69) and (18.10 ± 4.31) . Correlation between health hazards and safety measures indicates the positive correlation and shows the results pearson correlation r- value is (0.455), p-value is $(p=0.000)$ are statistically highly significant. Correlation between safety measures and Health seeking behaviours among farmers is (18.10 ± 4.31) and (6.44 ± 2.89) . Correlation between safety measures and Health seeking behaviours indicates the positive correlation and shows the results pearson correlation r- value is (0.236), p-value is $(p=0.018)$ are statistically significant. Correlation between Health seeking behaviours and health hazards among farmers is (6.44 ± 2.89) and (16.42 ± 3.69) . Correlation between Health seeking behaviours and health hazards indicates the positive correlation and shows the results pearson correlation r- value is (0.200), p-value is $(p=0.046)$ are statistically significant. The demographic variable Years working in agriculture had shown statistically significant association between level of health hazards among farmers with chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ level. The demographic variable age in year had shown statistically significant association between level of safety measures among farmers with chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ level. **KEYWORDS:** Farmers, Health hazards, Safety measures, Health seeking Behaviours.

I. INTRODUCTION:

“Farmers don’t just work till the sun goes down They work till the job gets done”.

A farmer is one who owns or manages a farm. A person who is engaged to take all the necessary steps required for proper nourishment of the items, he grows and sells the same to the purchasers. In the ancient times, farming was considered to be the best and peaceful occupation with a healthy way to lead a life. But in the recent years due to profound structural and economic changes in the field of agriculture, farmers who are completely involved in agriculture face a number of unique occupational health hazards. Ahmed,

Jadhav, Vishwanatha (2019) The agricultural industry is known for being very dangerous with high rates of injuries and illnesses. Farmers often use large and powerful machines, vehicles, and power tools as part of their work. Workers can sustain injuries from entanglement; crush injuries from roll-over incidents on tractors, and falls from heights. Slips and trips can cause injuries through improper storage of equipment, uneven terrain of farms, and getting on and off machinery. Erin Morley (2019)

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The economy of Pakistan primarily depends on agriculture; it contributes about 19.8% to the gross domestic product and 42.5% of rural people are associated with agriculture (GOP, 2015–16). Worldwide, about 1.8 billion people are engaged in agriculture and use pesticides to control insects, pests, and diseases to ensure healthy crops and food security. Around 2 million tons of pesticides are used yearly in agriculture production, out of which about 69% is used in Europe and the US alone. Mubushar, Aldosari, Baig, Alotaibi and Khan (2019) As per the 2011 census, 68.8% of India’s population lives in rural areas. Two-thirds of the rural population depends on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood with the majority of them being small and marginal scale farmers. Even a considerably higher proportion of the female workforce is in agriculture. More than 50% of all female agricultural workers are unpaid family workers. Joshi and Bant (2020)

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

RESEARCH SETTING

The setting is selected based on acquaintance of the investigator with the institution, feasibility of conducting the study, availability of the sample, permission and proximity of the setting to investigation. The study was conducted in selected Farming area at Salem.

POPULATION

The population is defined as the entire aggregation of cases that meet a designed criterion. Population included in this study comprised of farmers.

SAMPLE

The study sample is the farmers were farming in selected Farming area at Salem and those who met the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size consisted of 100 farmers were farming in selected Farming area in vazhapadiat Salem District

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

In this study the investigator was used Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Both the Men and women who are farmers.
- Farmers who are willing to participate in the study and present at the time of data collection.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Adult who are worked under other occupational settings.
- The farmer who are not present in the time of data collection

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The tool was developed and standardized from extensive review of literature, internet research and discussion with experts. The tool consist of three sections

Demographic Variables

PART-A Likert Scale on Assessment of the health hazards among the farmers

PART-B Likert Scale on Assessment of the safety measures among the farmers

PART-C Likert Scale on Assessment of the health seeking behaviors among the farmers

Validity of the tool

The content validity of the tool was obtained by getting opinion from 5 experts 1 from agricultural department officer, 1 from statistician and 3 from Nursing experts in the field of Medical surgical Nursing. The validation was suggested with some specific modifications in the date collection tool. All their suggestions and valuable opinions were included in the study. The modification includes. Experts validate the clarity, relevance, comprehensiveness and appropriateness of the content. Based on their suggestions, reframing of tool was made. Valuable suggestions given by the experts were incorporated and the tool was modified and finalized

Reliability of the tool

Reliability of research instrument is defined as the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated measures. After validation, the tool was subjected to test for its reliability. The reliability coefficient of the whole test was estimated by the software name Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25, cronbach's alpha reliability (r) which was found to be 0.81, 0.87 and 0.79 in Assessment of the health hazards among the farmers, Assessment of the safety measures among the farmers and

Assessment of the health seeking behaviors among the farmers. The reliability test score shows there is a stability and consistency in the tool items. Hence the tool was considered highly reliable for proceeding with the main study.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Formal approval was obtained from selected Farming area at Salem. The purpose of the study was well explained to all the Farmers. The data was collected 5 to 6 samples per day from 15.02.2021 to 15.03.2021. The time duration of data collection was 30 – 45 mins per sample. The data was collected at farming area. Demographic variables and assessment of the level of the health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviors of farmers were collected using Semi-structured Interview schedule. The pilot study participants were excluded from the main study.

III. RESULT

DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO – DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

In the present study, Majority of the farmers 34 (34%) of study population were in the age group 51 years and above. Most of the farmers were male 73 (73%). Majority of the farmers were belongs to married 79 (79%). Most of the farmers were illiterate 48 (48%) in education. Most of the farmers were family monthly income is 43 (43%) in rupees 5000-10000. Majority of the industrial workers were worked in daily wages 57 (57%). Most of the farmers 44 (44%) were farmed in vegetable. Majority of the farmers 42 (42%) were more than 10 years working in agriculture. Most of the farmers 50 (50%) were more than 12 hours in work period-time duration. Majority of the farmers 58 (58%) were daily wages workers. Majority of the farmers 67 (67%) were having own house. Most of the farmers 38 (38%) were 10 kms far is hospital from your house. Majority of the farmers 42 (42%) were 10 kms far is health clinic from your working farm land. Most of the farmers 56 (56%) were 2 kms far is the distance between farm land and you place of living. Majority of the farmers 59 (59%) were 3 acres of the land farming. Most of the farmers 57 (57%) were get source of water from well. Majority of the farmers 46 (46%) were paddy is farmed. Majority of the farmers 54 (54%) were sickness means take home remedy. Most of the farmers 82 (82%) were not having first aid kit box. Majority of the farmers 63 (63%) were not use any personal protective devices during that time of injury. Majority of the farmers 73 (73%) were ever had sickness working in Agriculture and Most of the

farmers 80 (80%) were ever had Injuries working in agriculture respectively.

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF HEALTH HAZARDS, SAFETY MEASURES AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG FARMERS

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF HEALTH HAZARDS AMONG FARMERS. (N = 100)

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of health hazards among farmers depicts that Majority of the farmers 87 (87%) had Moderate Harmful level of health hazards and 13 (13%) had More Harmful level of health hazards and none had less harmful level of health hazards.

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF SAFETY MEASURES AMONG FARMERS. (N = 100)

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of safety measures among farmers depicts that Majority of the farmers 78 (78%) had Moderately adequate level of safety measures and 22 (22%) had Adequate level of safety measures and none had inadequate level of safety measures

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG FARMERS. (N = 100)

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of health seeking behaviours among farmers depicts that Majority of the farmers 61 (61%) had Moderately adequate level of health seeking behaviours and 39 (39%) had Adequate level of health seeking behaviours and none had inadequate level of health seeking behaviors

CORRELATION BETWEEN HEALTH HAZARDS, SAFETY MEASURES AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG FARMERS.

CORRELATION BETWEEN HEALTH HAZARDS, SAFETY MEASURES AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG FARMERS. (N=100)

That Correlation between health hazards and safety measures among farmers is (16.42 ± 3.69) and (18.10 ± 4.31) . Correlation between health hazards and safety measures indicates the moderate positive correlation and shows the results pearson correlation r- value is (0.455) , p-value is $(p=0.000)$ are statistically highly significant. Correlation between safety measures and Health seeking behaviours among farmers is (18.10 ± 4.31) and (6.44 ± 2.89) . Correlation between safety measures

and Health seeking behaviours indicates the moderate positive correlation and shows the results pearson correlation r- value is (0.236) , p-value is $(p=0.018)$ are statistically significant. Correlation between Health seeking behaviours and health hazards among farmers is (6.44 ± 2.89) and (16.42 ± 3.69) . Correlation between Health seeking behaviours and health hazards indicates the positive correlation and shows the results pearson correlation r- value is (0.200) , p-value is $(p=0.046)$ are statistically significant.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF HEALTH HAZARDS, SAFETY MEASURES AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG FARMERS WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF HEALTH HAZARDS, AMONG FARMERS WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. (N=100)

The demographic variable Years working in agriculture had shown statistically significant association between level of health hazards among farmers with chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ level. The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association between level of health hazards, among farmers respectively.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF SAFETY MEASURES AMONG FARMERS WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. (N=100)

The demographic variable age in year had shown statistically significant association between level of safety measures among farmers with chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ level. The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association between levels of safety measures among farmers respectively.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AMONG FARMERS WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. (N=100)

The demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between level of health seeking behaviour among farmers respectively.

IV. DISCUSSION

This chapter deals the discussion of the study findings and comparing with appropriate review of literature, statistical analysis based on the objective of study. The aim of present study was to

assessment of health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers at Salem district from 15.2.2021 to 15.03.2021. A total of 100 farmers were selected by using Non-probability purposive sampling technique. The investigator explained the study to the farmers and assessed using Health Belief Model. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (distribution, mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (chi-square value test and Karl Pearson r value test). The collected data were computerized and analyzed using SPSS version 25. The discussion of the present study is based on the findings obtained from the statistical analysis of assessment based on the objectives of the study.

Description of The Demographic Variables among Farmers.

Out of the 100 farmers who were interviewed, Majority of the farmers 34 (34%) of study population were in the age group 51 years and above. Most of the farmers were male 73 (73%). Majority of the farmers were belongs to married 79 (79%). Most of the farmers were illiterate 48 (48%) in education. Most of the farmers were family monthly income is 43 (43%) in rupees 5000-10000. Majority of the industrial workers were worked in daily wages 57 (57%). Most of the farmers 44 (44%) were farmed in vegetable. Majority of the farmers 42 (42%) were more than 10 years working in agriculture. Most of the farmers 50 (50%) were more than 12 hours in work period-time duration. Majority of the farmers 58 (58%) were daily wages workers. Majority of the farmers 67 (67%) were having own house. Most of the farmers 38 (38%) were 10 kms far is hospital from your house. Majority of the farmers 42 (42%) were 10 kms far is health clinic from your working farm land. Most of the farmers 56 (56%) were 2 kms far is the distance between farm land and you place of living. Majority of the farmers 59 (59%) were 3 acres of the land farming. Most of the farmers 57 (57%) were get source of water from well. Majority of the farmers 46 (46%) were paddy is farmed. Majority of the farmers 54 (54%) were sickness means take home remedy. Most of the farmers 82 (82%) were not having first aid kit box. Majority of the farmers 63 (63%) were not use any personal protective devices during that time of injury. Majority of the farmers 73 (73%) were ever had sickness working in Agriculture and Most of the farmers 80 (80%) were ever had Injuries working in agriculture respectively.

The First objective of the study was to assess the health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of health hazards among farmers shows that the majority of the farmers 87 (87%) had Moderate Harmful level of health hazards and 13 (13%) had More Harmful level of health hazards respectively. Joshi and Bant (2020) conducted a community-based cross-sectional study on the Occupational Health Problems among the Farmers of Rural Field Practice Area of Department of Community Medicine, KIMS, Hubballi. A total of 324 farmers were included. A cluster sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using pre-designed semi-structured questionnaire. The results showed that only 3.4% of the farmers used Personal protective measures while farming. Most of the farmers experienced occupational health problems-musculoskeletal problems being the commonest followed by respiratory problems. The prevalence of health problems is increases as the age advances and increase in years of work. The study concluded that Farmers face many health problems, the occupational health of the farmers should not be neglected as they are the bread makers of the world. Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of safety measures among farmers. Majority of the farmers 78 (78%) had Moderately adequate level of safety measures and 22 (22%) had Adequate level of safety measures respectively. Bert, Rekha and Percy (2016) conducted a cross-sectional survey on Ocular injuries and eye care seeking patterns following injuries among cocoa farmers in Ghana. A total of 556 farmers were included. A simple random sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using structured questionnaire. The results showed that the rate of ocular injuries was 11.3/1000 worker years (95% CI: 9.4 - 31) which led to lost work time of 37.3/1000 worker years (95% CI: 34.1 - 40.8). The major causes of ocular injury were plants/branches (51.1%), chemicals (18.9%), cocoa pod/husk (n=14, 9.8%) and occurred mostly during weeding, harvesting and chemical spraying. Few (6.1%) participants reported the use of ocular protection and (38.5%) participants visited the local chemical shops, while (25.9%) visited hospitals/clinics for ocular treatment of their injuries. The study concluded that there is the need for eye health education among cocoa farmers in Ghana. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of health seeking behaviours among farmers.

Majority of the farmers 61 (61%) had Moderately adequate level of health seeking behaviours and 39 (39%) had Adequate level of health seeking behaviours respectively. Kumar, Kapinakadu and Anil (2019) conducted a community-based cross-sectional study on the health seeking behavior HSB and its determinants among rural population in Mangalore, Karnataka, India. A total of 866 heads of households were included. A universal sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using pre-tested, validated questionnaire. The present study results consistent with another study that majority 35.68 % were farmers. Majority 48.15% preferred to visit government hospitals for their ailments and majority 55.54% preferred Allopath system of medicine. Main determinants of Health seeking behavior were observed to be cost of treatment, convenience of approach, quality of services and life threatening emergencies. The study concluded that while cost of treatment and life threatening emergencies were the main predictors of HSB.

The second objective of the study was to correlation between health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers.

The present study reveals that correlation between health hazards and safety measures among farmers is (16.42 ± 3.69) and (18.10 ± 4.31) . Correlation between health hazards and safety measures indicates the positive correlation and shows the results Pearson correlation r -value is (0.455), p -value is ($p=0.000$) are statistically highly significant. Correlation between safety measures and Health seeking behaviours among farmers is (18.10 ± 4.31) and (6.44 ± 2.89) . Correlation between safety measures and Health seeking behaviours indicates the positive correlation and shows the results Pearson correlation r -value is (0.236), p -value is ($p=0.018$) are statistically significant. Correlation between Health seeking behaviours and health hazards among farmers is (6.44 ± 2.89) and (16.42 ± 3.69) . Correlation between Health seeking behaviours and health hazards indicates the positive correlation and shows the results Pearson correlation r -value is (0.200), p -value is ($p=0.046$) are statistically significant. Moradhaseli, Mirakzadeh, Rostami and Ataei (2018) conducted a descriptive correlational study on assessment of the farmers' awareness about occupational safety and health and factors affecting in Mahidasht, Kermanshah province. A total of 140 farmers were

included. A simple random sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using researcher-made questionnaire. The results showed that Most of the farmers had a negative attitude towards the observance of occupational health issues. The mean awareness had a significant correlation with social status ($r=0.47; p=0.001$), satisfaction of the agriculture as an occupation ($r=0.51; p=0.0001$), attitude ($r=0.37; p=0.012$) and, economic status ($r=0.42; p=0.005$). The study concluded that Social status, attitude, and economic status affect the farmers' awareness about occupational safety and health. Oduwaiye, Akangbe, Komolafe and Ajibola (2015) conducted an observational study on assessment of knowledge of farming-related hazards and precautionary practices of farmers in Kwara State, Nigeria. A total of 160 farmers were included. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using predesigned questionnaire. The results showed that Moment Correlation analysis showed that precautionary practices such as field coat/overall, cap/Hat, nose mask and eye goggle were statistically significant to farmer's knowledge of farming-related hazards. The study concluded that the need for education and training of farmers and farm workers to increase their knowledge and practices of farm related occupational hazards in the study area. The Hypothesis H_1 stated that there is a significant correlation between health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers. Hence H_1 is accepted

The third objective of the study was to the association between health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers with selected socio-demographic variables.

The present study revealed that the demographic variable Years working in agriculture had shown statistically significant association between level of health hazards among farmers with chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ level, age in year had shown statistically significant association between level of safety measures among farmers with chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ level, had not shown statistically significant association between levels of health seeking behaviour among farmers respectively. Deborah and Rani (2020) conducted a quantitative study on assess effectiveness of health teaching programme on occupational hazards and safety practices among farmers in Erarumanaglam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A total of 50 farmers were included. A non-

probability convenience sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using Self structured questionnaire. The results showed that the mean score of existing level of knowledge was 27.37 with standard deviation 1.91 and the effectiveness of health teaching programme on occupational hazards and safety health practices was calculated using paired 't' test, value of $t = 15.653$ was found to be statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. The study concluded that there was significant difference in the existing level of knowledge on occupational hazards and safety practices among farmers after the health teaching programme. Bahsi and Kendi (2019) conducted a quantitative study on Farmers' approaches on occupational health and safety the case of city of Osmaniye and Konya, Turkey. A total of 185 farmers were included. A Simple Random Probability sampling technique was used. The data were collected by using Self structured questionnaire. The results showed that 45.9% had no idea about occupational health and safety, while only 24.3% of them had occupational health and safety education. There are statistically significant differences in farmers' age and learning status, their views on occupational health and safety, and their knowledge of occupational health and safety obligations in agriculture. The study concluded that more awareness on occupational health and safety in the agricultural sector should be established. The Hypothesis H_2 stated that there is a significant association between health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers with selected demographic variables. Hence H_2 is accepted.

Nursing practice

- Nurse can perform risk assessment of the farmers they come across and provide mass awareness program related to health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours to farmers.
- Nurses can promote understanding of various risk factors involved health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours to farmers which in turn enhances the practice of healthy lifestyle

Nursing education

- The findings can be used by nurse educators to illustrate importance of health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours of farmers.

- Student should be encouraged and prepared for their role as a health educator during their basic training.
- The student should be brought about importance of health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours to farmers.
- The Nurse educator should help in bringing value and sense of responsibility among Nursing student to improve the Health status of the Farmers by giving awareness

Nursing administration

- Nursing administrators' plays an important role in nursing profession. Nursing administrator must involve themselves in policy making and budgeting for farmers.
- Nursing administration ensures that appropriate and current information is provided to the nurses so that they are capable of conduct health education with appropriate AV aids, mass media, role play and puppet show.

Nursing research

- Large scale study should be conducted to assessment of the health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviors of farmers
- Nursing research can be done on to assess the effectiveness of IEC package on Health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviors

V. CONCLUSION

In this study, majority of the farmers had moderate harmful level of health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours. These results can help to improve the safety measures and health seeking behaviours to farmers. It is the responsibility of the health care professionals to create awareness on health hazards, safety measures and health seeking behaviours and various levels of preventive measures of farmers

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The authors have no conflicts of interest regarding this investigation.

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